

The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MARCH 13, 1915



Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Changing Fashions

"She Used to be Satisfied with So Little!"

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union
for Woman Suffrage

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Art Editor, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Non-Partisan

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women.

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News of the Week

Vote on Suffrage in Delaware

THE suffrage amendment enfranchising Dela-
ware women, was defeated in the State Senate
and House on Tuesday, March 9th. The same
legislature has legalized prize fighting, refused to
abolish the whipping post, attacked the juvenile court
and child labor bill, sought to weaken the marriage
law in order to profit by "Gretna Green" marriages,
failed to make needed appropriations for the over-
crowded State Industrial School for Girls, and nul-
lified by a vicious amendment the ten-hour law for
working women.

Presidential Suffrage Bill Fails in Indiana

THE lower House in Indiana, by a vote of 54 to
31, rejected the bill granting women limited
suffrage. The bill had previously passed the
Senate.

Indiana has come close to victory, and will doubt-
less soon be enrolled among the states in which
women exercise Presidential suffrage.

U. S. Congressmen Speak at New Jersey Mass Meeting

A MASS meeting to celebrate the passage of the
suffrage bill by the New Jersey Legislature was
held in Newark on March 8, under the auspi-
ces of the Women's Political Union. The speakers
were U. S. Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, Congress-
men Kent of California and Keating of Colorado,
and Mayor Raymond, of Newark.

Organization of the New Jersey Referendum Campaign

THE New Jersey campaign is of especial im-
portance because the referendum in that state
will take place in September, several weeks
ahead of the suffrage referendum in the four other
campaign states. The New Jersey State Suffrage
Association and the Women's Political Union of
New Jersey have arranged to work in cooperation,
and territory is being apportioned between them to
avoid waste of effort. The Newark Men's Cam-
paign Committee have organized for active work,
and appointed a committee of four representing the
Democratic, Republican, Progressive, and Socialist
parties, to plan their campaign. New York women
are organizing a committee to aid New Jersey suf-
fragists, the importance to the other eastern cam-
paign states of a victory in New Jersey being gen-
erally recognized.

Trade Union Suffrage Leagues Organized in New York and New Jersey

THE Trade Union Suffrage League has just
been organized in New York City. Its object
is to secure suffrage for women. It will pay
particular attention to educating workingwomen
upon the value of the ballot for themselves. The
next meeting of the League will be held in Newark
on March 13, when work along this line will be
started in New Jersey. A Labor Union Suffrage
League for Men, with about 1,000 members, has al-
ready been organized in New Jersey to enlist the
labor man's support for woman suffrage.

Women Watchers Bill Passes in New Jersey

A BILL permitting New Jersey women to desig-
nate watchers for every polling place when
the amendment is voted on, has passed the
legislature.

The Mississippi Valley Conference

THE Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference
opened on the afternoon of Sunday, March 7,
with a mass meeting at which Madame Rosika
Schwimmer was the chief speaker. The third an-
nual meeting of the conference was held at the Clay-
pool Hotel on Monday. Woman suffrage in the
South was discussed by Miss Kate M. Gordon, of
Louisiana, Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, and Mrs.
Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama.

Miss Gordon said, "The most significant feature of
suffrage in the South is that the men were the ones to
introduce a suffrage bill in South Carolina. It will
be put to a vote of the people next fall. They are
tired of bossism and look to the women for relief.
The South is not afraid of a national amendment,
but they are afraid of women."

On Tuesday Miss Doris Stevens, representative
of the Congressional Union, spoke on the two fed-
eral suffrage amendments submitted to Congress.
She pointed out the superiority of the amendment
drafted by Susan B. Anthony, forbidding the dis-
franchisement of women because of sex.

Following an appeal by Madame Schwimmer, the
Mississippi Valley Conference and the Southern Suf-
frage conference, which was represented by many
members, passed resolutions of affiliation with the
newly organized Woman's Peace Party, of which
Jane Addams is President.

Women as Judges

FOUR women have been appointed assistant
judges by Judge Gorman, head of the juvenile
branch of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.
They are to have charge of all hearings and examina-
tions of delinquent girls below the age of sixteen
years. After receiving their reports, Judge Gorman
will make the decisions in each case. An amendment
to the Inferior Courts Act now before the New
York Legislature provides for the appointment of
two women judges in the Children's Court. In Col-
orado, where a woman has for some time assisted
and advised Judge Lindsey, a bill to make her asso-
ciate judge has been introduced.

Women and War

IT is reported that the shortage of medical men
resulting from the war is giving women doctors
the best opportunities they have ever had to ob-
tain important posts upon hospital staffs in England.
Many hospitals whose doors have been closed to
women are offering them place. A number of insti-
tutions have even asked women doctors to become
resident physicians. Public authorities are daily en-
deavoring to obtain women, both as assistant medical
officers and as school doctors. Since the beginning
of hostilities women have obtained posts at such in-
stitutions as the London Hospital, Samaritan Free
Hospital, and at the London Temperance Hospital.

One London newspaper urges that women take the
place of chauffeurs and taxi-drivers in order that
every man possible be set free to serve his country.

In Servia, according to Helen Losanich, a Servian
feminist leader now in this country, men are finding
that the nation needs women in every department.
She says, "men in Parliament and in university po-
sitions urge us to present our claims so that they
can help them through in our Parliament. Often
they point out to us ways in which we can move for-
ward faster. You see, the men must have our help."

Thus are occupations and opportunities, denied to
women when their own need was their reason for
seeking them, thrust upon them when men's need de-
mands it.

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WHY WOMEN VOTERS NEED THE NATIONAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

FOUR million women in this country have now the right to vote in national elections.

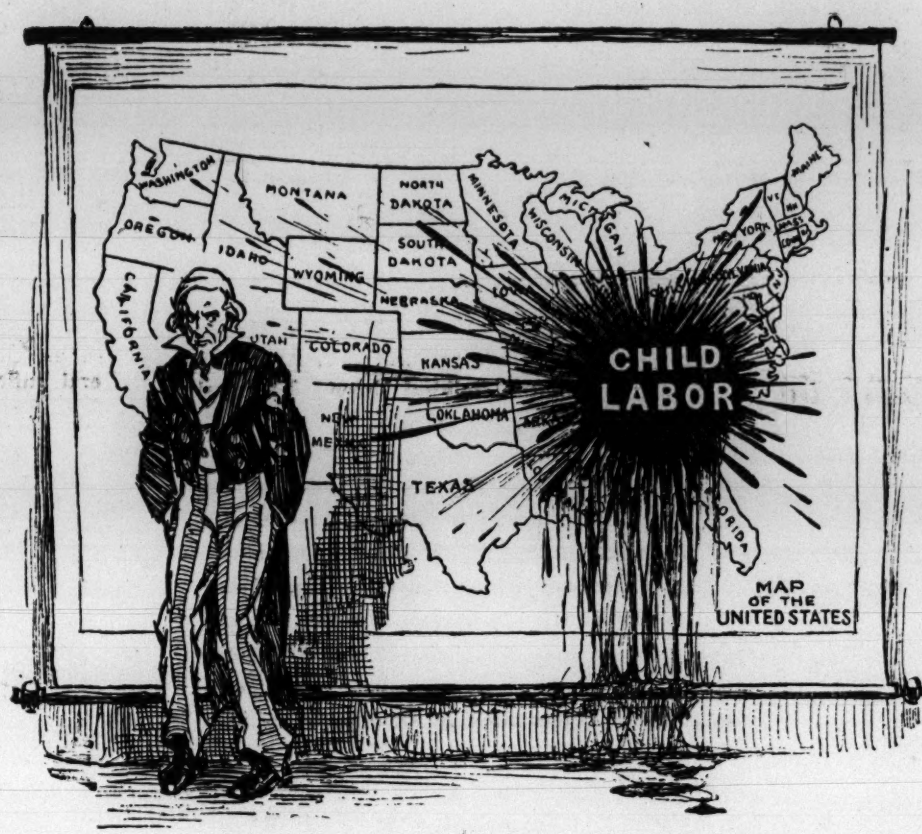
In eleven states they vote on exactly the same terms as men.

The women in the East and South glory in the freedom of Western women. Yet they have begun to realize that until all the women of our country are free, no woman is truly free. She can control, or greatly help to control, political issues in her own state; she can not control political issues in the nation. Yet the national government affects the life of the people more powerfully than the state governments, since it alone can deal fundamentally with national problems.

The problem of child labor is essentially a woman's problem. It is one of the greatest questions before the nation; for the exploitation of children in industry strikes at the prosperity of the race.

This evil cannot be rooted out by a single state. The goods manufactured by children go into every state. Women who have worked to place on the statute books of their state effective child labor laws, may by their ordinary purchases cause the occupation of thousands of children in distant parts of the country.

It would be grotesque to imagine that woman's concern for children is bounded by the lines of her own state.



AN AWFUL BLOT.

Reprinted from New York "Life"

State laws against child labor, moreover, do not always protect children. They merely drive the industry employing them into another state. It is hard to per-

suade a state government to drive out one of its own industries to the advantage of another state, less scrupulous about its sources of profit.

Child labor cannot be ended except by the national government; women cannot exert their due share of influence on the national government until women are enfranchised throughout the nation.

In the last session of Congress a bill to prohibit the transportation from state to state of goods made by children was treated with a disgraceful levity. It lay slumbering in committee for two sessions and a half. It was then brought before the House, with a great show of zeal, during the last weeks of the last session, and passed with an overwhelming majority. It was patent at the time that the Senate, torn by the shipping bill controversy, would not consider any other general legislation that session. The bill expired with the session, as was anticipated; its whole history was a solemn farce.

If the enfranchisement of women were nation-wide, Congress would not treat the welfare of children with this intolerable mixture of neglect and shamming.

What we need today is a national amendment, enfranchising the women of the nation. Even women voters need the cooperation of other women, in all sections of the country, if they are to have power in the nation to deal with evils affecting the nation's children.

SUFFRAGE IN HAWAII

By Alice Park

HAWAII is one more proof that the woman movement is world-wide. Cut off by thousands of miles of ocean from other lands, and filled by peoples of all races, yet the Hawaiian Islands are in the world tide of equal suffrage.

Hawaii illustrates one of forty-eight—no, forty-nine—vagaries of state and territorial constitutions. It was admitted into the United States under what is called the organic act. This act says voters must be male citizens. Therefore, in order to extend the vote to women, either by legislative enactment or by a vote of the electorate, the organic act must be haled before Congress, and the national body must vote on the question before the legislature or voters in the islands can take action. Such a bill was introduced in Congress December 29, 1914, by Representative Kalanainoa. Its progress is watched with eager interest by the women directly concerned.

There is a woman suffrage organization in the territory of Hawaii, its membership including women

of all races and colors, native Hawaiian predominating; Mrs. J. M. Dowsett is the president.

Both political parties have endorsed equal suffrage, so the amendment has no political opponents. The situation is similar to that in Arizona a few months before the suffrage victory. There is no excitement and no objection. People say in a matter-of-fact way that the women of the territory will vote just as soon as the necessary legal steps have been taken—once.

There is one remarkable organization of Honolulu women which is evidence that votes for women are near. This is called the Central Committee; it is formed of delegates from thirty clubs and leagues of women, and in this way resembles the well known "Councils of Women." There is nothing remarkable in the fact that women are organized, nor that they form a central committee—the remarkable feature in this instance is the political program of non-voting women.

The Central Committee was organized in January, 1915, in order to draw up a program of approved legislation for the legislature, which was about to convene in February. The bills proposed are those in favor of increased school accommodation, compulsory education, health inspection of school children, and strict child labor laws. The choice resembles the approved list in many states where women vote. Committees of state federations of clubs in non-suffrage states make such lists and work for such legislation. But where, outside of Hawaii, has a central committee of non-voting women organized, and laid out such a plan of political work? The plan indicates that women in the Hawaiian Islands know what votes are for, and are ready to vote.

But Hawaii is more than five thousand miles distant from Congress, and the bill is in the hands of a Representative who has no vote. Hawaiian women can do little to keep the bill alive. But voting women can do much. If they combine on behalf of suffrage, they can extend representative government to the farthest corners of the nation.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

"Conciliating" States Rights Opposition

DURING the Sixty-third Congress two suffrage amendments were presented, one the amendment drafted by Susan B. Anthony, forbidding the disfranchisement of women on the ground of sex; and the other, fathered by Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, providing for an amendment to the National Constitution authorizing a referendum in the separate states on presentation of an initiative petition gathered within those states.

The second proposal is obviously the weaker. Yet we are told that this second proposal has the advantage that it would conciliate those members of Congress who subscribe to the doctrine of states rights, and who therefore would fight against a proposal enfranchising women by national amendment.

But would it not be extraordinarily credulous of us to imagine that an opponent who professes to oppose national woman suffrage on the ground of his belief in states' rights, would vote for a federal amendment providing for the initiative and referendum for woman suffrage in the states?

Campaigns in the separate states certainly reveal to us that an opponent of the national enfranchisement of women is almost always an opponent of the state enfranchisement of women.

When the vote was taken on the suffrage amendment in the Senate in 1914, Senator Saulsbury, who was absent, authorized a colleague to state that if present, he would have voted "nay." He had repeatedly told women who interviewed him that he would not support the national suffrage amendment because he believed in the right of the state to determine its own electorate. To a deputation from Delaware who asked him if he would support woman suffrage within his own state, he said, he thought he would. At that time, however, the vote was pending in the Senate and suffrage activities in Delaware were comparatively slight. Within the last few months an extraordinary awakening has swept over the little state of Delaware and a vigorous campaign has been going on for the enfranchisement of women by state action. Senator Saulsbury was again approached and asked to endorse the suffrage amendment pending in the Delaware legislature. The Senator then declared that he was unalterably opposed to the enfranchisement of those whom he was pleased to call—to a deputation of women—"nigger wenches." When confronted with the fact that the white women of Delaware outnumbered the negro men and women together by more than 52,000. Senator Saulsbury declared that it was the part of women to remain domestic and charming and that men were prepared to give them everything they wanted.

Suffragists are not surprised by this extraordinary inconsistency in their opponents; they are accustomed to it in anti-suffragists, whose opposition has a political motive and whose "arguments" are usually an outer bulwark thrown up far from the main defensive position.

But suffragists must, we believe, unitedly resolve never to abandon the national measure forbidding the disfranchisement of women on the ground of sex, in order to parry an insincere argument. On our side we would surrender an essential point; while the Congressman opposing us would cheerfully replace his states' rights objection with the "negro voter" objection and the negro voter objection in turn with another equally unreal.

We are sometimes told that we gain in showing up to the world the falseness of the states' rights objection to woman suffrage. But we have shown up the weakness of anti-suffrage arguments so many times and in so many ways that this advantage is an inconsiderable one, while the disadvantage of abandoning the most direct and straightforward measure yet framed for the national enfranchisement of women, is extremely grave.

Victory is not going to come to us by dodging arguments. It is going to come by the concentration of our strength against the obstacles in our way, and removing them by persistent pressure.

The Work of the 63rd Congress

THE legislative record of the first half of the 63rd Congress is now before the nation for its consideration.

It strikes women with particular force, how much of the attention of the administration has been given to problems connected with the organization of business and how little to legislation affecting the health and personal well-being of the community.

The 63rd Congress has enacted a tariff law, a currency bill, and some anti-trust legislation; it has imposed a war tax and has passed a government ship insurance measure. It abolished the exemption of American shipping from the payment of tolls in the Panama Canal, and it tried hard to pass a federal ship purchase bill. All these bills, whatever their merits or deficiencies, are directly concerned with financial enterprises over the country.

Among the bills which the 63rd Congress considered, but did not pass, are the federal child labor bill, woman suffrage, national prohibition, the bureau of labor safety bill, a number of conservation measures and a measure to investigate the cost of living in the District of Columbia.

This preoccupation with "business" as the only object for political attention is characteristic of government by men only. Practically all men today are commercially organized and the greater part of their life is absorbed in commercial enterprises. Legislation aimed at their support is legislation dealing with commerce. Women are for the most part engaged in the home and have the care of human life and happiness. When women are enfranchised our government will not be utterly pre-occupied with banks, tariffs, tolls, and taxes; but will also make some direct effort to establish on earth happy human conditions.

DEPUTATION OF WOMEN VOTERS TO SENATOR SAULSBURY

Last Saturday a deputation of women voters waited upon the Honorable Willard Saulsbury, Democratic Senator from Delaware, to ask him to use his influence in his own state in support of the state constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

The deputation consisted of Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Montana, wife of General Young; Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent, of California; Mrs. J. A. Falconer, wife of Congressman Falconer, of Washington; Mrs. William C. Eades, of California, wife of the Chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission; Miss Katharine H. Fisher, of California; and Mrs. Alexander McCoy, of Pasadena, California.

Mrs. Young, the leader of the deputation, said: "We have come as women voters to ask you to endorse suffrage in Delaware because we understand, Senator Saulsbury, that you opposed the suffrage amendment in Congress on the ground that you believed this was a question the state had a right to control."

Senator Saulsbury replied most emphatically that woman suffrage would be a calamity in the state of Delaware, and that it would be unthinkable to give "every negro wench" the vote.



MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN VOTERS' DEPUTATION

Mrs. Kent pointed out to Senator Saulsbury, that according to the census of 1910 there were more than 68,000 more white women than negro women in the state of Delaware; and more than 52,000 more white women than all the negro men and women in Delaware put together.

Senator Saulsbury merely answered that as they came from the west they did not know the conditions in the state of Delaware. "Our purpose in coming to you," said Mrs. Kent, "was because many of the women voters in our states feel badly to see the national Democratic Party taking an unfavorable attitude on woman suffrage. Many California women admire President Wilson and approve of a great deal of his work, but they feel that they will be unable to support him on account of his attitude and that of his party on woman suffrage. We are told that the Democratic Party in Delaware is opposing the enfranchisement of the women of that state, and we should be sorry to learn that your party is hostile to woman suffrage in the state as well as in the nation."

Senator Saulsbury then declared that for his part he did not want women to vote at all; he wanted them to "remain charming and domestic, as they had always been." "Men will give you all you want," said the Senator, "if you will ask for it. I will never stand for suffrage until the majority of the white women in Delaware wish it."

DEPARTING CONGRESSMEN

THE Congressional Union watches without joy or sorrow the departure of most of the Congressmen who are now retiring into private life. Opinions in Congress are very often machine-made; and it is the power and purpose of the machine which merits sharper attention from a suffrage organization than the varying political preferences of individual Congressmen.

The result of the November election as a whole was most encouraging to suffrage workers. The overwhelming Democratic majority of 161 in the House of Representatives was reduced to 40; this will strengthen the hand of the small independent group in the House; and will force the majority party to walk more warily than in the past two years. Nevertheless the Democrats have retained their House majority; they increased their majority in the Senate; and they have for two more years a Democrat in the Presidential chair; their responsibility for the course of legislation will still be an undivided one. Suffragists are well content with the political turn of events, and watch the departure and arrival of individual party members with considerable unconcern.

Still we would not be human if our farewell to Senator Root were not more than usually cheerful. Senator Root, when questioned on suffrage, frequently quotes a statement he made on the subject in 1894.

His views on the political freedom of women apparently took final form twenty-one years ago, and nothing but his dissolution seems likely to produce a change in them. His successor, Senator Wadsworth, who comes from the district where the first Woman's Rights Conference was held—the home of the suffrage movement—is known to New Yorkers as thoroughly friendly to women's enfranchisement.

A member of the House of Representatives who is leaving Washington for an indefinite period, is Mr. Bowdle, of Ohio. Mr. Bowdle will be remembered for some time as one of the few candid anti-suffragists in Congress,—the man who "gave away," with a freedom which those who cheered him were far too prudent to imitate, his real opinion of women. Ohio honors herself in retiring Mr. Bowdle.

Mr. Kindel, of Colorado, is another late member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Kindel is the only member from the suffrage states who voted against the national suffrage amendment last January.

Mr. Donovan, of Connecticut (in private life a retired saloon-keeper), who said he would not vote for suffrage until his friend Tom Heflin, of Alabama, voted for it, has likewise passed from the Congressional stage. Mr. Donovan's place will be taken by Congressman E. J. Hill, who in his recent campaign placed woman suffrage in the forefront of

the national issues which would receive his undeviating support.

Mr. Lee, of Pennsylvania, is another quaint opponent with whose arguments against suffrage we shall no longer have to wrestle. As Mr. Lee's chief contention against women's enfranchisement was the perverse tendency of many women to buy dried meat for their husband's supper in his grocery store, his disappearance from Congress will be a distinct relief to the patient suffrage lobbyist.

Shall we forget Mr. Brockson, of Delaware, among our vanishing antagonists?—or Mr. Underhill, of New York, who debated against woman suffrage in New York City?

These helpful losses, however, were not the only changes produced by the November elections. Some friends we shall lose whose advice we valued highly. Suffragists are deeply in debt to Mr. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and we will be glad to welcome him back to Congress shortly. Senator Bristow and Mr. Victor Murdock, of Kansas; Mr. Hobson, of Alabama; Mr. Bell, of California; Mr. Bryan, of Washington; and Mr. McDonald, of Michigan, are all good friends of woman suffrage. While their places will in almost every case be taken by other suffragists, we will miss their personal help and kindness.

But the next Congress will do great things for woman suffrage. We have all too short a time before it opens to make ready for it.

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DELAWARE VOTES ON SUFFRAGE

By Mabel Vernon

Delaware Headquarters: 305 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.

Chairman: Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.

Organizers: Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.

ON Tuesday, March 9th, the suffrage amendment to the state constitution was voted on in both the Senate and House of the Delaware legislature. In the Senate, 6 men—4 Republicans and 2 Democrats—voted in favor of the amendment; 11 men—5 Republicans and 6 Democrats—voted against it. In the House 8 men—6 Republicans and 2 Democrats—voted yes, and 22 men—9 Republicans and 13 Democrats—voted no, 5 members being absent.

The vote in the legislature came after an active campaign had been conducted throughout the state for the past two months, during which the people of Delaware showed themselves extremely favorable to woman suffrage; but the Legislators apparently were not responsive to the desires of their constituents. Nevertheless, Delaware suffragists have no reason to be discouraged, for when the vote is examined it is recognized that over one-third of the men in the Senate voted for suffrage and about one-fourth of the membership of the House was favorable. There is reason here for encouragement, especially when it is considered that in some parts of Delaware the people had given absolutely no thought to woman suffrage until within the past few weeks, and now the question is everywhere seriously considered. The amount of sentiment throughout the

state was shown on Tuesday by the number of telegrams, letters and resolutions urging the passage of the suffrage amendment, which came pouring in upon the legislature, and by the delegation of men and women (one of the largest that ever came to the Delaware state house), who were present to watch the vote recorded.

The suffragists had a splendid, enthusiastic demonstration before the vote was taken. Carrying the banners of the enfranchised states and the purple, white and gold flags of the Congressional Union, a band of men and women marched to the strains of spirited music from suffrage headquarters around Dover Green to the state house. At the end of the procession, Mrs. Martha Cranston, the veteran president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, was a notable figure as she sat in an automobile holding the Delaware state banner.

When the state house was reached, the suffragists grouped themselves around the entrance, making a striking picture as the sun shone on their banners held high and their earnest, expectant faces. When Mrs. Cranston rose to speak, a spontaneous cheer was given by the men and women who stood around the automobile. I then introduced Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, the chairman of the committee which has managed the campaign. Miss Anna McCue, who has been a splendid help in the work of the past few months, spoke briefly, addressing herself principally to the members of the legislature, who stood on the edges of the crowd. After a cheer had been given for Senator Harris and Representative Saulsbury, the sponsors of the suffrage bill in Senate and House, the delegation went to the House, where the vote was taken at 2 o'clock. There was an almost solemn silence as the vote of each man was record-

ed and there seemed to be a realization that a question of vital importance was here being decided. No speeches were made either for or against the measure in the House.

At 3:30 o'clock the suffrage bill was called up in the Senate, which was packed almost to suffocation by interested spectators and members of the House, who had taken a recess to watch the proceedings.

Senator Harris, who introduced the bill, spoke first, giving high praise to the women of Delaware. Senator Furniss of Sussex County, who has always been bitterly opposed to suffrage, declared that people in his district were not in favor of this measure and asserted that "down there they believe woman's place is in the home." Senator Walker, president pro tem. of the Senate, then made a splendid speech in behalf of suffrage, pointing out that women are in every way desirable citizens whom the men of the state should be eager to enfranchise. He vigorously attacked some statements made recently by anti-suffragists which he said should be branded as falsehoods.

The women showed splendid courage in the way they accepted the results of the vote. There was no bitterness or recrimination apparent among them, but simply a grim determination to go to work so that such results would never again be possible.

Immediately after the vote was taken, the Campaign Committee held a session in which it was decided to send speakers immediately into every part of the state to put before the people the attitude taken on suffrage by each member of the legislature. This is the beginning of a campaign that will be kept up persistently and resolutely until suffrage is won in Delaware.

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

THE Advisory Council of the Congressional Union will meet in New York on March 31st to consider plans for work with the next Congress and for the organization of the country in support of the national amendment, during the months intervening before Congress again convenes. The past work for the federal amendment will be outlined by Mrs. William Kent, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union; the work during the 63rd Congress will be reviewed by Miss Lucy Burns, who has been in charge of the legislative department; and tentative plans for the future will be submitted by Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Union. Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, will present a plan of organization and a constitution by which the different branches of the Union which are rapidly forming throughout the country, may be linked to the National Headquarters at Washington and may be given a responsible part in the Union's work. This nationalizing of the Union marks a most important stage in its development, and makes this meeting of the Council of particular importance.

The conference will also consider the two suffrage amendments which were before the last Congress and discuss which one to support in the coming Congress. The subject of developing a literature department dealing with all phases of the federal amendment will also be discussed.

The business sessions of the conference will be held at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who

has opened her home to members of the Union on so many occasions. Miss Doris Stevens, New York organizer of the Union, is in charge of the arrangements for the conference, and information concerning the meetings may be obtained from her at the New York Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Two new members of the Council who are expected to attend the Conference are Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, of the U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Everett Colby, formerly chairman of the legislative committee of the New Jersey Suffrage Associations, and prominent in suffrage and civic work in New Jersey.

Other prominent suffragists who are hoping to participate in the conference are Mrs. Nina E. Allender, art editor of the *Suffragist*; Mrs. John Rogers, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Women's Political Union; Mrs. William L. Colt, formerly vice president of the New York State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, president of the First District Branch of the Maryland Just Government League; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, treasurer of the New York Women's Political Union; Mrs. Annie Porritt, press chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. George Day, member of the Executive Board of the same association; and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Delaware Branch of the Congressional Union.

What the Press Says

Recent Suffrage Gains

IN the first month after the so-called defeat of the Woman Suffrage Amendment by the national House of Representatives, woman suffrage made more progress in this country than in any other one month since the movement began.

In seven state legislatures it came to a vote on a proposal to submit to the electorate, carried in each state, and in each state the opposition was most noticeably less than it had ever been before. In some legislative bodies the proposal was carried unanimously.—*Pearson's Magazine*, April.

Vote of House on Suffrage

THE beginning of the end and the end not far distant" was the thought of every suffragist when she left the House of Representatives that night, with only 78 votes lacking for the two-thirds majority. It means that the women who undertook the campaign have practically won. They have demonstrated the unpopularity of the party caucus and executive interference. They have pried this constitutional amendment from the hard and fast recesses of the judiciary committee, against the wishes of a majority of its members, have forced it on the floor of the House, and to a roll-call. They have made a showing that removes from all controversy the national character of the issue. Seldom in the history of the country has so great a measure, with such tremendous opposition, advanced so rapidly as that for the enfranchisement of women."

This is the closing paragraph of a remarkable letter from a Burlington suffragist, who was present on January 12, when the Bristow-Mondell resolution was discussed in the House of Representatives at Washington.—*The Advance*, Burlington, Vt., March 6.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

A FULLER account of the opening of the Congressional Union Booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has come from San Francisco. Miss Whittemore writes:

The meeting held to open the suffrage booth at the exposition was a splendid success. It was held in the Auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, at the Exposition, and was followed by a reception in the Suffrage Booth.

The hall in which the meeting was held was decorated with flags and flowers, and looked very beautiful in the Congressional Union colors of purple, white and gold. The presiding officer was Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, who gave warm praise to the Congressional Union and its work. Miss Blanche Morse, of Berkeley, spoke on the duties of enfranchised women toward unenfranchised women. Her speech was a tissue of Biblical quotations, applied to the present suffrage situation in a most pointed and telling way. She was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who made inspiring addresses. Mrs. Lawrence said in part:

"It is an especial joy to speak in this place for the opening of the Congressional Union. It seems to me to be the fundamental and underlying idea of this whole exposition which the people of California have prepared, that the world is wide and the world is ours;—that California is not just a beautiful state shut off by the Rockies and happier for its isolation; but it is showing us that it realizes that it is part of the whole world. It is opening its arms so hospitably and inviting all the world to share the beauties of its climate, its scenery, and to learn that humanity is one and indivisible.

"This too is the underlying idea of the Congressional Union;—that woman suffrage is not a small matter for local option, but that it is a great issue affecting the whole world and to be dealt with by legislative bodies representing the entire nation. Since the dawn of Christianity, no movement has been so revolutionary, no movement so religious, no movement so calculated to influence and modify the destiny of the human race. That is why it has called out the highest devotion of any movement of modern

times. This is why in England we have been content to give of our health, of our substance, and of our lives * * *

"As I came through the east, I met women who were on fire with the ideas of this fight, who had left behind all thoughts of social pleasure and self-advancement, and were devoting their lives to the advancement of womanhood. Then I came to the places where you have this great boon of suffrage, and I realized that those who are striving in the eastern half of the country were indeed one and indivisible with all of you,—that you are helping and strengthening this national organization and that the one way to help most in the deliverance of your sisters is to be conscious of the solidarity of purpose of women.

"We have heard of the solidarity of man; it is this very fact that has revolutionized nineteenth century politics. Men, however, have many interests and many ambitions, and these conflict oftentimes one with the other, often tending to separate their forces. But the solidarity of women is, speaking broadly and generally, the vocation of creating and nurturing human life. That is the fact in which the solidarity of women is rooted.

"Today the bonds of humanity are strained by war. The bonds of commerce are broken, and the bonds of religion. The bonds of science are broken; there are no meetings of men of science,—the physicians who care for and restore health. Only one bond holds through all this terrible time, and that is the bond of motherhood—of ten million women drawn together by a common grief.

"The time will come when there will be one great party of women all over the world, for the day is here when we are conscious of this great race motherhood. Our movement is international—women standing not for the sacredness of property but for the sacredness of life—a cause, my friends, worth living and dying for."

After Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Gail Laughlin gave a most powerful address on the federal amendment; her speech will be printed later in *The Suffragist*. The Auditorium was crowded and the spirit of the meeting immensely sympathetic.

After the meeting we all went over to the booth and held a reception. People came streaming in for about two hours. They all seemed to enjoy it and said that it was good to be doing suffrage work again. Twenty-five new members joined the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who is a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, was chairman of the reception committee. She was assisted by a score of women who have long been identified with the suffrage movement. Among the members of the reception committee were: Miss Julia George, Mrs. Frank Deering, Miss Julia Lee, Miss T. Brookman, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Miss Louise Brigham, of New York, director of the Home Thrift Association; Mrs. A. B. Johnson, chief docent of the Fine Arts Palace; Mrs. Bert St. John, of Detroit; Mrs. George Hough Perry, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, California's pioneer suffragist; Mrs. John Swift, of Berkeley; Mrs. Frank Havens, of Piedmont; Mrs. F. M. Ray, Miss Maude Younger, Miss Ethel Moore, Mrs. Orlow Black, Mrs. William Keith, Mrs. George Sperry, Mrs. Robert Dean, Miss Fanny McLean, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. A. E. Graupner, Dr. Adelaide Brown, Mrs. Charles Blaney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Aked, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stitt Wilson, Mrs. Albert Elliott, Mrs. Warren Cheney, Mrs. Dane Coolidge, and Mr. Alvin Pope, chief of the educational and social economy department of the Exposition.

The booth itself looks perfectly charming. Miss Charlotte Williams, an artist, has spent days here putting it in shape. Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding has given some furniture and curtains for the shelves, and we have had bowers of flowers in purple, white and gold, and fruit blossoms; and most magnificent baskets of magnolia leaves hanging from the corners of the room; these were sent us by Miss Ethel Moore, head of the playgrounds in Berkeley. Beautiful flowers came from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst also. The Remington concession has very kindly loaned us a typewriter for use throughout the Exposition.

The Rhode Island Suffrage Association has sent us a picture, an oil painting, of Susan B. Anthony, which we will receive tomorrow (March 5th). I am very much delighted with the work and the cordial way in which it is being received.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says, "The dedication and reception sounded a new note in Exposition activities, and revealed the fact that suffrage is to play a prominent part in the social economy exhibits."

Oregon

Headquarters: *514 Eilers Building, Portland.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

We are glad to report that our membership has reached the hundred mark. Each person is now endeavoring to secure four new members which will make the five hundred we purpose to have by May first.

We are glad to add to our list of members Mrs. T. T. Geer, wife of ex-Governor Geer; Mrs. Mary E. Nolan, a Portland woman well-known in club movements for civic betterment; Dr. Lillian Baker, a successful osteopathic physician of Portland; and Miss Frances Gotshall, a business woman who printed the first suffrage paper ever put out in Oregon, with Abigail Scott Duniway as editor.

We are also starting a Susan B. Anthony Club Memorial Fund of a thousand dollars. Already \$200 has been pledged; \$25 was promised by Colonel Reeves; Dr. Mary Stratton pledged \$25, and other members have given generous help.

Mrs. A. E. Borthwick, member of the Sustaining Committee and President of the College Equal Suffrage League, has written a forceful article which will appear in one of the papers. Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, the oldest Suffragist in the state, and often called the "mother of suffrage in Oregon," has written a splendid article for us on Susan B. Anthony; this is to be carried in the Sunday *Oregonian*.

The outline on suffrage which appeared in *The Suffragist* for January 30th, has now been distributed far and wide throughout the state.

During the past week I have spoken before the Taxation and Revenue Department of the Oregon Civic League, and before the Phi Beta Phi Sorority.

Colorado

Headquarters: *324 17th Street, Denver.*

Organizer: *Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.*

WE are having a lively campaign to increase our subscription list in this state, and expect the end of the month will show big results. One of our recent subscribers is Dean Bigelow (Miss Antoinette Bigelow), dean of women in Colorado University. She became very much interested in our work last week; and not only joined herself, but said she would be able to interest others, and would try to get us new members at Boulder.

We are planning to raise a fund for a tour in the outlying districts to arouse interest among the women of Colorado in the work for the federal woman suffrage amendment.

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
 1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
 This Will Save Much Inconvenience

MRS. L. M. B. MITCHELL, one of the pioneer suffragists of the country and the secretary of the first suffrage organization formed in Pennsylvania, writes, in sending in a contribution to the Union: "Never since the establishment of the Congressional Union have I had a wave of doubt as to the way to work nor a temptation to be diverted from it. Again yours for 'concentration.'"

The practical evidence of the spirit of concentration on national work is making certain the speedy success of that work.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD \$100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MARCH 1 THROUGH MARCH 8

Mrs. John Rogers.....	\$25.00
Miss Connolly	1.00
Miss Alice Morgan Wright.....	2.00
Mrs. Georgene Miller	.50
Miss Elizabeth Smith (Collected).....	1.00
Peabody Woman Suffrage League of Massachusetts	25.00
Political Equality League of Little Rock, Ark. (per Miss Gertrude Watkins).....	25.00
Miss Anita L. Bulmer.....	1.00
Mrs. Alden H. Potter.....	25.10
Miss Lola Trax.....	1.00
Miss C. C. Hoffman.....	1.00
Dr. Josephine M. R. de Lacour.....	6.00
Miss Mabel Fowler	5.50
Mrs. Greta Nields Jackson.....	5.00
Miss Mary R. de Vou.....	7.00
Mrs. William P. Bancroft.....	50.00
Mrs. Leonard A. Yerkes.....	7.00
Miss Anna O. Churchman.....	6.00
Wilmington, Del., Equal Suffrage Ass'n.....	10.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association.....	20.00
Mrs. Boyd H. Baker.....	3.00
Mrs. John R. Moore.....	1.00
Mrs. Susan H. Shearman.....	1.00
Mrs. John P. Nields.....	5.00
Mr. Joseph T. Gough.....	5.00
Miss Edith Hilles	5.00
Mr. Horace G. Eastburn.....	5.00
Miss Marguerite Wallace.....	5.50
Dr. Charles A. Ritchie.....	.50
Miss Pearl Hall	.50
Mr. R. A. Walter.....	.50
Mrs. James P. Winchester.....	10.00
Mrs. Lena Messick	4.00
Miss Rachel S. Howland	1.00
Miss Mabel Vernon (Collected).....	27.82
Miss Anita Bradford	.50
Miss Audrey Shortlidge	1.50
Miss Alice P. Smyth.....	10.00
Miss Mary H. A. Mather	10.00
Miss Mary S. Malone.....	2.00
Miss Anna W. Bird	2.00
Miss Anna McCue (Collected).....	22.05
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer (Collected).....	10.80
Mrs. Josephine W. Thomas.....	5.00
Mrs. Rebecca A. Gawthrop.....	2.00
Mrs. W. S. Dunbar.....	1.00
Miss Helen A. Cranston	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fairlamb.....	.25
Mrs. Virginia L. Culbertson.....	.50
Miss Nellie Forrest	.50
Mrs. W. E. Harris	1.00

Mrs. John B. Martin	1.00
Mrs. Hannah Martin	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. J. Bacon Stubbs.....	.50
Mrs. Edgar L. Haynes.....	.50
Mrs. N. L. Rearick.....	.50
Mrs. Cornelius Mundy.....	2.00
Miss Mary Conkle	2.10
Mrs. Victor duPont	3.00
Mrs. George J. Sykes.....	.50
Miss Mabel Vernon	10.00
Mrs. A. D. Warner.....	5.00
Mrs. John A. Cranston.....	1.00
Mrs. Nathan Barsky	5.00
Miss Mathilde Seippe.....	5.00
Miss Ella W. Johnson	5.00
Newport, Del., Equal Suffrage Club.....	10.00
Wayne, Pa., Candy Makers.....	2.00
Mrs. Joseph P. Nichols	2.00
Miss Mabel Lodge	2.50
Miss Sarah T. Wilson.....	5.00
Mrs. Thomas McGee	3.00
Mr. John A. Cranston	5.00

Susan B. Anthony Fund

Per Miss Isabella Mott, Chairman

Mrs. M. K. MacCarty (Collected)....	4.75
Mrs. E. P. Hellman.....	1.00
Mrs. Mary O. Stevens.....	1.00
A Friend	10.00
Collections	165.53
Membership fees	3.26
Sale of tickets	.10

Total \$631.32
 Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*. 56,618.62

Total through March 8, 1915.....\$57,249.94

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to The Suffragist

MARCH 2 TO MARCH 8

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Miss Marie Goucher Greene	1
Mrs. William L. Colt.....	1
Miss Eleanor Beach	1
Mrs. M. K. MacCarty	5
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Miss Gertrude L. Crocker	1
Miss Winifred Mallon	1
Mrs. John Dewey	1
Mrs. Frances Ackermann	2
Mrs. G. S. Achilles	1
Miss Valla Kenneth	1
Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke	1
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter.....	2

Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*.....621

Total to March 8th.....640

Time for a Federal Amendment

By L. M. B. Mitchell

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, writing last summer in *Everywoman* of the work of petition-getting, said: "The petition work and the humiliation it entails are making many women feel the need of the vote as never before." One woman, Mrs. Taylor writes, who had journeyed far from her comfortable home to get the quota of names for her county, and was standing on the street in a strange city on one of the hottest days last summer, was told to "go home to the wash-tub." The wash-tub would have been a comfort and a joy, it seemed to her, compared to the task she had assumed. Mrs. Upton added: "Everybody knows that Ohio women

are fit for the vote. This petition canvass is demonstrating that they want it."

Yes, an ever-increasing number of women are demonstrating every day that they want the vote; and a very notable number of women have been demonstrating for many years that they wanted the vote, and wanted it very much.

Does it not seem now as though the time had come when Congress should wipe out forever sex-discrimination in America by inserting in the United States Constitution a clause forbidding the disfranchisement of women?

Our President spoke a charmed word when he said, as he did in Philadelphia on July 4, 1914: "Every patriotic American is a man who is not niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man, but wants to share it with the whole world."

Patriotic American men do not want to set humiliating tasks for patriotic American women to perform, in order that women may be counted on election day in the expression of what they believe makes for "human liberty and the rights of man."

Woman Suffrage must be granted. Why not magnanimously and patriotically, by a United States constitutional amendment?

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Toilet Articles

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Crepe de Chine Waists

This is the Fabric of the Hour for WOMEN'S WAISTS at \$2.95

The number of different styles we are featuring at this price would seem to give a range that would make it possible for every woman to find one to suit her.

Plain with hemstitch finish down front, and rolled organdy collar; box-pleated waists; waists trimmed with black moire ribbon and jet buttons, ornamented with a dainty rosebud at the side of the collar opening; plain crepe de chine, tucked front, with the new two-in-one collar; embroidered crepe de chine, and one style which has been taken directly from our \$8.95 table, simply because we had a duplicate order of one color, giving us too many of that particular shade. The style of this waist is a very popular one, hemstitched inserts in yoke with cluster tucks and box pleat below.

Colors in the lot are pink, flesh, putty, sand, Belgian blue, tete de negre, Oregon green, also white and black.

Waist Store—Second Floor.